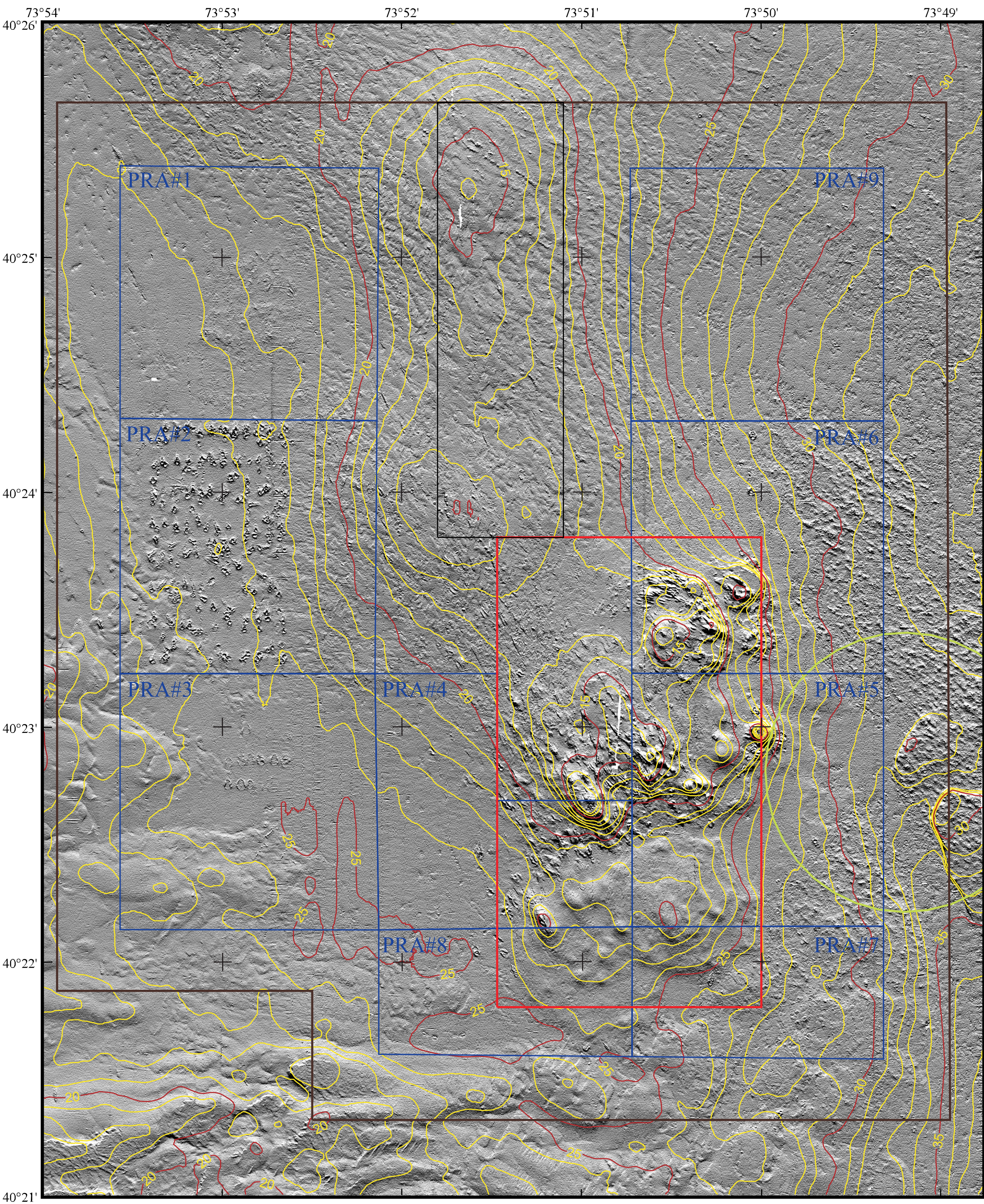
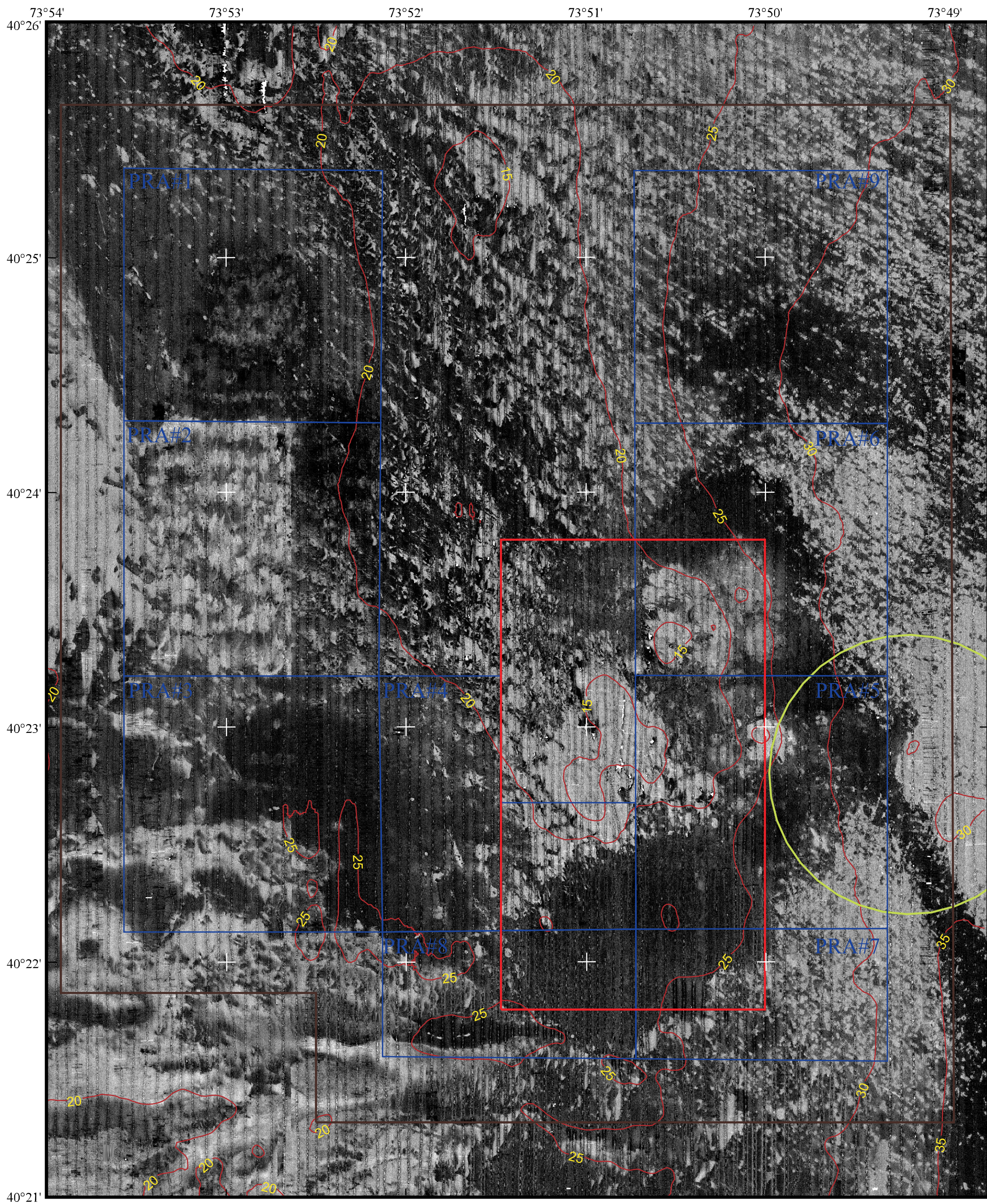


2000 Survey

a. Shaded Relief and Topography



b. Backscatter Intensity and Topography



c. Pseudo-colored Backscatter Intensity, Shaded Relief and Topography

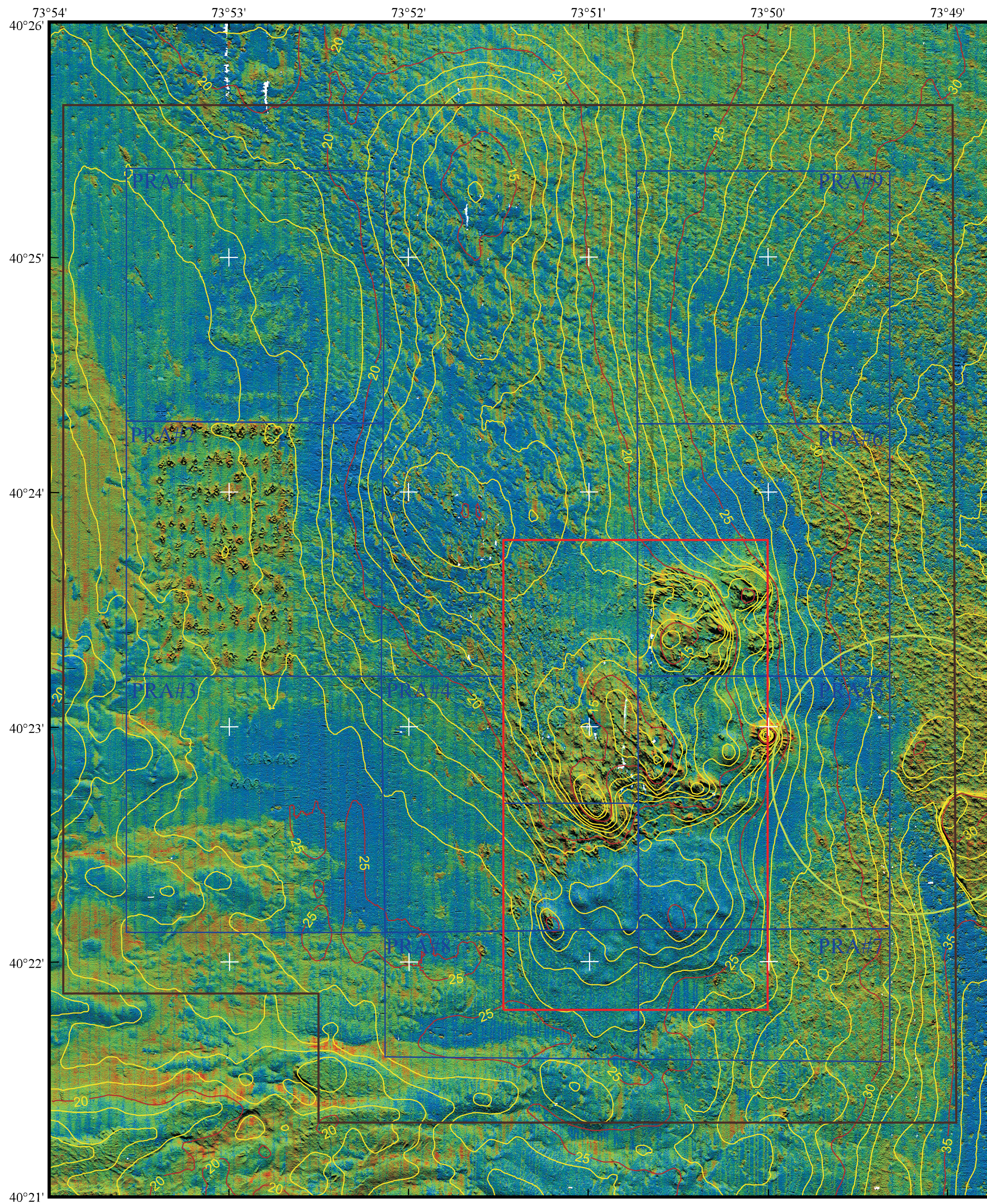


Figure 7. Shaded relief and topography (Figure 7a), backscatter intensity and topography (Figure 7b, and pseudo-colored backscatter intensity over shaded relief (Figure 7c) for the 2000 survey. Scale is 1:25,000. Depth contours are displayed in meters at a 1 m interval for Figures 7a and 7c, and at a 5 m interval for Figure 7b. The boundaries of the Historic Area Remediation Site (brown), the Primary Remediation Area (divided into 9 cells outlined in blue), the Mud Dump Site (red), the no-discharge zone (black), and the western part of the Cellar Dirt Disposal Site (green) are also shown. White areas are areas of no data. Principal changes between 1998 and 2000 are increased backscatter intensity in PRA#1 due to additional remediation, and changes in sediment properties and/or microtopography such as texture, dewatering, compaction, ripple formation, and benthic reworking, and remediation in the western two-thirds of PRA#2 (Figures 7b, 7c). These placements resulted in a moderate increase in backscatter intensity, and individual features that appear as craters 30 to 70 m long and of order 20 m wide, with the major axis oriented roughly north-south. The craters have elevated rims and depressions in the center and are apparently formed as the placed material impacted the soft sea floor. Backscatter intensity is generally increased throughout the area surrounding the individual craters. See the Maps section of the text for a description of the how these images were created from the multibeam data.

-60 -10 dB  
Low High  
Backscatter Intensity

Scale 1 : 25,000  
(1 cm on the map equals 250 m on the sea floor)

km  
0 2 4

Low High  
Backscatter Intensity